

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.
GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Genova
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsends's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES,**

they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.
Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.

Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Snice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

KARL PRETSCH,
COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.
Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



OWEN PIERCE,

SMITHFIELD CO.s BUTCHERY
CROMWELL.

Thanks his customers and the public generally for the patronage they have so liberally bestowed upon him. He now begs to announce that he is in a position to supply

FIRST-CLASS MEAT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

Mutton (Quarters), 3d. to 4d. per lb.
Mutton (Sides), 3½ per lb.
Beef (boiling), 5d. per lb.
Beef (roasting), 6d. per lb.
Chops, 6d. per lb.
Rump Steaks, 8d. per lb.
Sausages, 9d. per lb.

Families waited on for orders.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Inniscort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THE undersigned begs to announce that having secured a constant supply of FAT CATTLE and SHEEP on favourable terms, he will shortly commence business as a **CARCASE BUTCHER** at Cromwell, and will be prepared to execute WHOLESALE ORDERS for BEEF and MUTTON at the lowest market rates.

Fat Stock always on hand.

W. J. BARRY,
WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERMAN.

BEEF AND MUTTON,
DEAD OR ALIVE,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL,

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - - - 10s.
DRAUGHT „ - - - 16s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Cromwell

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

No INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPNY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL. 89

We have Now Opened the
LARGEST & BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
ever seen in Cromwell.

The Goods are marked off at such low prices as will ensure a speedy sale.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

Henry's Line of Royal Mail Coaches.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and **FRIDAY**, a coach of the above line leaves CLYDE for CROMWELL, ARROWTOWN, FRANKTON, and QUEENSTOWN, at six a.m., and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday it returns to Cromwell and Clyde, leaving Queenstown at six a.m.

Booking Office at Cromwell:—The Golden Age Hotel. **J. Y. HENRY, Proprietor.**

JOHN MARSH'S
LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
adjoining the
BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Saddle and Harness Horses on Hire.

Charges Moderate.

A First-Class Groom.

WATERS'S PATENT MANGLE.

MRS REID (next door to Heron's White Hart Hotel) is prepared to mangle Bed and Table linen for Families in Best Style, at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexand., and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell.

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

EARL OF CARRICK.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion

"EARL OF CARRICK"

will stand for the Season at POISON CREEK FARM, Wanaka Road; and will visit fortnightly each of the following places, viz.:—ALBERTOWN, BANNOCKBURN, BENDIGO, CARDRONA, CROMWELL, and KAWARAU GORGE.

Terms, £4, payable at the end of the season.

EARL OF CARRICK (imported from Victoria) is a beautiful black horse, possessing great bone and substance; is seven years old, and stands 16 hands high. He was bred at Mansfield, Victoria, by J. Steele, Esq., and was got by the famous horse BLACKLEG, which carried off thirty-one prizes, and never was beaten in Victoria.

EARL OF CARRICK's dam, a prize Clydesdale mare, imported from Scotland.

CHARLES HAIR, Proprietor,

Poison Creek.

Remedies against Loss of Gold.

Much valuable scientific information relative to gold-saving may be gathered from the following extract of a report recently made by Mr W. Skey, Government Analyst, respecting quartz-mining at the Thames Goldfields:—

1. Relative to the general mechanical arrangement of the various batteries:—it would not be easy to propose any improvements in these; and any new ideas on this subject, the fruit of such a cursory or superficial inspection as I had an opportunity of making, could scarcely have any practical utility.

The absorbent property of gold for sulphuretted hydrogen, and the great likelihood that much of the Thames gold is, as it were, thus tarnished with sulphur, suggests the prolonged grinding of the auriferous rock as a partial remedy, not so much to ensure fineness as to ensure abrasion of the enclosed gold granules. The results shown by the use of the hand barian inform us how much can be extracted by prolonged grinding under certain conditions, but that most of the residual gold from the batteries is in a free state. Doubtless the good results are mostly attributable to the greater extent of new clean surface thus exposed to the mercury. Whether any extensive change in favour of apparatus having greater grinding action could be profitably made, is a question which experience alone can certainly decide, but I think it very probable.

The *Chilian mill* seems too slow; besides, much complaint is made that the loss of mercury is very great by this mill. With the barian, though certainly an excellent apparatus for rich hand samples or *blanketings*, there is evidently on the part of a few managers who use them, such a disposition to run them either too fast or with so much water—in fact, to give them too much work,—that one does not like to recommend them at all. They are rather deficient in grinding power for profitable use on a large scale, as at present constructed; but if some means could be devised for increasing this considerably, say by fixed shoes instead of balls, or a mixture of the two, they might be found to work well.

Concentration of the heavier portions of the auriferous rock, and the treatment of the residues by special processes, certainly merits great attention.

2. Losses occasioned by the condition of mercury used for the amalgamation.

As the principal cause of the flooring or sickening of mercury upon these goldfields is the presence of sulphate of iron in the reef stuff, and as this salt is freely soluble in water, it will naturally occur that one way of preventing the mercury being affected in this manner is to wash the auriferous stuff impregnated with this salt, prior to stamping. Whether such a process could be profitably used is a question for experience to determine. It could only be applied with any considerable saving effect in those cases where the reef is porous and incoherent. To a certain extent, where good water is used for the stampers and tables, the ill effects of the metallic sulphates present in the reefs are diminished.

In reference to the kind of water for these purposes, I would desire here to remark how necessary it is to abstain from the use of mine or shaft water for the crushing or amalgamating apparatus of the battery, except, indeed, it is quite, or at least nearly free from metallic sulphates, a circumstance only rarely occurring. The use of water for these purposes containing any notable quantity of sulphates, acts even more prejudicially than the sulphates naturally existing in the stuff itself, were they ever so abundant; flooring, in such a case, becomes, as it were, a chronic complaint.

The greatest possible quantity of good water that the incline of the copper plates will safely allow should be employed, since the solution of the metallic plates is thereby weakened, and so, correspondingly, less productive of harm. In a manner more strictly chemical, it is easy to destroy or overpower this tendency of mercury to floor in the presence of these or any other substances; but for stampers and tables, where such immense quantities of matter are used, it would scarcely pay to manipulate the water itself. For this reason, in the case of the battery tables, it is only the mercury we can profitably influence by the addition to it of sodium, or the sodium amalgam, as suggested by Mr Crookes.

In working up the blanketings, either the water or mercury should certainly be treated chemically; the blanket slimes being generally very pyritous, and the amalgam present in a flooring condition. Cyanide of potassium, which appears to be the only agent yet administered to the water for keeping the mercury bright, acts admirably. It is a solvent for the metals gold, silver, and mercury, singly; but I have found, experimentally, that in the presence of the three together, it only dissolves the silver and mercury (at least, to an appreciable extent); and there is, therefore, not that loss of gold incurred from its use which some persons have anticipated. Its expense, however, requires that it only be applied to that work which a cheaper salt cannot effect. Thus the neutralising of the acid substances in the blanketings may be safely and cheaply performed by washing soda, and after the liquid and solid matters are feebly alkalinised, then the cyanide can be added, till any mercurial globules in sight in the well-stirred liquid are bright and sharply defined.

2b. With reference to the remedies to be employed against the newly-discovered absorbent property of gold for sulphuretted hydrogen, I would remark, that the frequency

with which natural surfaces of native gold must be tarnished by this substance renders it a matter of importance to ascertain the state of these surfaces, and in the case of their being sulphurised, to take every practical means for effecting the exposure of the pure metal to the action of the various amalgamators.

We may have the mercury ever so clean, ever so positive, as it were, to the gold,—we may even put it in an electrical state, as was proposed to me by an enterprising gold-mining manager; but if the gold is coated with a continuous film of any negative substance, however thin, it is certain there could be no contact between the two metals, and consequently amalgamation could not proceed. Indeed, we have a far better chance of obtaining amalgamation when of the two metals mercury is the tarnished one, since even then it yields a tolerably clean surface to the slightest pressure or friction.

There is no doubt that the operation of extracting the stone from the reef, and the present method of working it at the mills, tend greatly, by mere abrasion, to remove old surfaces, and thus expose clean metal. These should be powerful remedial measures in themselves, though their utility in this respect has not been before suspected. I do not know that we can push this mechanical abrasion much further than it is at present done, for it seems there is a point, or rather a degree of fineness, past which the proportion of mercury and amalgam which escapes is so large as to neutralise the good effects.

The ease with which gold is scratched by hard and angular surfaces, such as those of crushed quartz, make it probable, however, that the mere stirring of the auriferous sand after it has left the stampers, without reducing its coarseness sensibly, should be sufficient to clean the surfaces of any exposed gold granules that had escaped with an adherent film of sulphide.

Chemically, this abrasion may be performed with a greater diversity of reagents than those which are available for the brightening or cleansing of mercury. Some of the methods for accomplishing this have been already incidentally stated, but the same objections against treating the water, to prevent flooring of the mercury, also apply here.

Crookes's sodium amalgam effects the immediate removal of the sulphurised film, metallic sodium combining energetically with sulphur, and decomposing its compounds rapidly. This accomplished, then there is nothing to intervene between the gold and the mercury, and amalgamation commences. It is pretty certain the good effects frequently attending the use of this amalgam, are properly referable to this action on the thin films of sulphur compounds attached to the surfaces of the gold to which it is applied, and not to the action of the sodium upon the mercury.

It has been stated that except in case of the more cupreous native golds, the process of roasting these sulphurised ores removes the sulphur, and renders the enclosed gold more amalgamable. But though these good effects upon sulphurised gold are palpable enough on a small scale, it is conceived that on a large scale it would not be equally easy, but in fact likely, by the application of a similar process, to make the gold worse than it was at first. Unless the roasting be thoroughly done, the whole of the sulphur driven off or oxidised, and the temperature towards the end of the process raised or kept at a dull red heat, it is certain that gold which might have been cleaned or exposed by the first part of the process would be more or less resulphurised towards the end of it. But the subject of the natural sulphurisation of gold has been so recently opened, that it would be as yet premature to speculate as to the precise effects of any process we may employ as a remedial measure. The first step should certainly be to ascertain whether there are any natural processes now in operation, or that could be brought to operate, for the removal of this sulphur. We want to learn the effects on such gold of long exposure to air, and to the various oxidising and oxidising substances which occur in superficial strata and workings. When we have fully investigated these, and learned what action, if any, they exert, we can see better what would be proper to prescribe as antidotes. Meanwhile it may not be out of place here to conclude this part of the subject by indicating the results obtained in the laboratory to this date, bearing upon these various points. For convenience of future reference I will number the experiments consecutively.

1. Pure gold, kept in strong solution of protosulphate of iron for one week, in an open vessel, and then washed, amalgamated very well at the end of the term.

2. Sulphurised gold, treated in manner detailed above, would not amalgamate in the least.

3. Pure gold, freely exposed to the air for three days, at a distance from laboratory, readily amalgamated.

4. Sulphurised gold, exposed as in No. 3, for six days, would not amalgamate.

5. Pure gold, placed in solution of protosulphate of iron, along with sulphate of antimony, was rendered unamalgamable in twenty-four hours.

6. The same effects followed when iron pyrites (slightly cupreous) were substituted for the antimony sulphide.

The experiments detailed are obviously too limited in scope and number to allow of any very specific deduction being formulated on them, but their general tendency is greatly to confirm me in my conviction, that in most cases gold must be sulphurised; besides this, it unfortunately appears as if there is but little chance of any natural process or agents in an ordinary way antagonistic to the per-

manency of such surface deposits. But for the proper and general investigation of this subject, the co-operation of those having charge of the mines and batteries is most necessary, as circumstances which could hardly be observed by any outsider, require to be accurately recorded. It is the chemical condition of the natural, not the abraded surface, we want to test, and this necessitates extreme care in the collection of samples.

Further investigations are required, however, in this direction, particularly to inform us as to the chemical condition of these natural surfaces; it is not often that they can be obtained with such certainty that their chemical examination would be useful; a touch of the finger might render clean surfaces unamalgamable, while the accidental contact with any moderately hard substance, might on the other hand so abrade a sulphurised or dirty surface, as to render it amalgamable.

Laws Relating to Newspapers.

The law, as it stands, relating to newspapers and subscribers, is briefly as follows:—

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office or place to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

The Port Chalmers Railway.

The following description of the rolling-stock intended for the Dunedin and Port Chalmers line—the first line in New Zealand on which the Fairlie narrow-gauge system has been adopted—may be of interest to some of our readers:—

The first-class passenger carriage is 13ft 6in long, and 7ft 6in wide. It is divided into three equal compartments, each with seats for eight persons, and the height from floor to roof in the centre is 6ft 8in. The roof is lined over the seats with thin mahogany, and over the centre with bird's-eye maple, and the lamp is wholly above the roof-level, so that, so to speak, within a polished reflector, calculated to light up the whole interior, and to render reading possible. The general trimmings and decorations of the interior are very tasteful and pretty. The second-class carriage is 18ft 6in in length, but of the same width and height as the first-class, and divided in the same manner, although each of its compartments will accommodate ten persons. The weight of the first-class carriage is 3,000 lb, and that of the second-class 2,350 lb, for each set.

The waggon for the 3ft 6in gauge is 11ft long and 7ft wide, by inside measurement, and their sides are 2ft 6in high; they weigh 2 tons 2 cwt, and will carry seven tons. The covered goods waggon for the 3ft 6in gauge is 18ft 6in long, 7ft wide, 6ft high, and weigh 2 tons 15 cwt.

Story of a Remarkable Family.

About one mile from Jamestown, Russell county, (State of Kentucky), there lives one of the most remarkable families in the United States. Mr James Jeffries tells his own story, and says that he was married before he was seventeen years old, his wife being only five days younger than himself. They lived together seven years without children, when his wife gave birth to twins—a boy and a girl. In the fifteen years that followed, nineteen children were born to the happy couple, each subsequent birth alternating between twin and single births, until the fifteen years were accomplished and nineteen children composed the family circle, seven pairs of twins being born during the time. Mr Jeffries is only 45 years old, and is still youthful in appearance and very stout. His wife never had better health in her life than at present, though she will not weigh a hundred pounds. Her greatest weight at any time was 110 pounds. The boy of the first twins now weighs 165 pounds, the girl 125 pounds. All the boys who have grown have made large men; the girls are of good size, and all the children healthy. But five out of the nineteen have died. Mr Jeffries has ten brothers, all of whom are large men; and within the families of these eleven brothers there are thirty-seven pairs of twins, making seventy-four twin children, to say nothing of the host of single births. Five of Mr Jeffries's children are married, and added to all these single facts—notwithstanding the absence of silver hair on his head—he is the grandfather of five children.

A Judge was once asked of a sister-in-law to a lawyer who came into Court drunk, when the following reply took place:—“Did you know me?” “I did, sir,” I said, “but in my opinion you disgrace yourself and your family, the Court, and the profession, by your conduct of conduct.” “May I sit please your Honor, I have been an attorney in the Court for fifteen years, and permit me to say, your Honor, this is the first occasion upon which I ever knew you to give”

VARIETIES.

The experience of life—What a fool I've been! “It's all over with me,” as she punks said when it was turned.

Judgment is the throne of prudence, and silence its sanctuary.

Virtue is made for difficulties, and grows stronger and brighter for such trials.

“I wish,” said a son of Erin, “I could find the place where men don't die, that I might go and end my days there.”

A policeman, fond of reading, told a friend that, for amusement, when off duty, he often “took up” a book.

The young ladies of Ronhout, New York, are said to be organising a “Society for the Encouragement of Young Men Desiring to Marry.”

A person hearing that “time is money,” became desirous of learning how many years it would take “to pay a little debt of a hundred dollars!”

“Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?” asked a lady of her physician. “Yes,” he replied, “I never knew of one complain of being out of health in my life.”

Washington Irving once said of a pompous American diplomatist:—“Ah! he is a great man—in his own estimation a very great man—When he goes to the west the east tips up.”

Above all things, avoid laziness. There is plenty to do in this world for every pair of hands placed in it, and we must so work that the world will be richer because of our having lived in it.

JUSTICE.—A couple of barristers engaged in a case were recently discussing the issue. “At all events,” said the younger and more enthusiastic, “we have justice on our side.”—To which the older and more wary counsel replied: “Quite true, and what we want is the chief justice on our side.”

FAT MEN.—It is a striking fact that most persons want to weigh more than they do, and measure their health by their weight, as if a man were a pig, valuable in proportion to his heaviness. The racer is not fat; a good plough-horse has but a moderate amount of flesh. Heavy men are not those whom experienced contractors employ to make railroads and dig ditches. Thin men, the world over, are the men for endurance; they are the wiry and hardy. Thin people live the longest.

A friend passing along a village street was painfully bitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly; but the enraged pedestrian still continued to pummel the corpse till but little vestige of canine form remained. At length he was accosted with, “What are you about?” “That dog has been dead these ten minutes.”—“I know it,” was the reply; “but I want to give the beast a realising sense that there is a punishment after death.”

A surgeon states that one of his patients recently had some trouble with a saw-mill, and got a piece of skin about the size of a ten-shooter torn from his hip. The surgeon grafted on the skin of a young rat, and in ten days the cure was complete. The surface of the wound is covered with a fine growth of hair, and the rat-skin seems to answer every purpose. The only inconvenience to which the patient is subjected is from cats. On several occasions, when sitting down reading, he has been put to no little alarm and inconvenience by having the house cat spring suddenly on him and fasten her teeth in that portion of his pantaloons which immediately covers the transplanted ratskin. The terrified, also, sniffs suspiciously at his heels when he walks the streets. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the above. We simply give it as told to us.—*London Figaro.*

BEARS THAT ARE NOT IRISH.—Whenever the paternity of a bull is uncertain, an attempt is made to father it upon some unfortunate Emancipator. Yet it was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her own town only killed half a beast at a time; it was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear-marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, “That's a good thing for your wife.” It was an English reporter who stated that at a meeting of the British Ethnological Society were exhibited “casts of the skull of a certain individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes produced in ten years,” though Dean Swift mentions two skulls preserved in Ireland, one of a person when he was a boy, and the other of the same person when he had grown to be a man. It was a Portuguese nuyor who enumerated among the marks by which the body of a drowned man might be identified when found, “a marked impudency in his speech.” It was the famous Caliban, the French *Boite Rocher*, who, on contentedly lying his head on a stone for a pillow, replied to one who inquired if it was not rather hard, “Not at all, for he studied it with care.” It was a Western artist, who, warning with his subject, said to a friend, “There is not a man, woman, or child in this house who has arrived at the age of 60 years, but who has felt this truth thundering through their minds for centuries.” It was a Maine editor who said that a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it, and state that which is only equalled by that of another who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low, that he could shake the particles of them.

TO LET ON LEASE.

THE

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL

NOW

OCCUPIED BY MR W. SMITHAM.

Apply to

Mr GEO. JENOUR,
Cromwell.

10 to

WANTED—TEAMS to convey Wool from Pembroke to Dunedin. Apply to
THEODORE RUSSELL,
Lake Wanaka.

13

WANTED TO LET OR SELL, with immediate possession, the **PROVINCIAL HOTEL**, Logantown. Apply to
BRIAN HEBDEN,
Bendigo.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1872,
FULL SUPPLY.

L. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

TRY

MARSH'S ADELAIDE WINE
IF YOU WANT A TREAT. 89

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

JUST ARRIVED, — FIRST-CLASS CANVAS,

Manufactured expressly for Sluicing.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER YARD.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a **ONE-FIFTH SHARE** in a **WATER RACE, CLAIM, &c.**, situated at Kawarau Gorge.

For terms or particulars, apply to

JOHN TOWAN,

Grove Farm,

Cromwell.

LOST, in Cromwell, a **DEPOSIT RECEIPT** (Bank of New South Wales) for £30, marked FDR 11/1023, and dated 9th January, 1870. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the document at the Bank of New South Wales, Cromwell.

JOHN RICHARDS,

Proprietor of the

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
AND OF
RICHARDS'S FERRY, BANNOCKBURN,

Doing anxious to retire from business, offers **FOR SALE** the whole of his **PROPERTY**, which will be disposed of either in one lot, or separately, to suit purchasers.

THE PROPERTY COMPRISES:

1. The **BANNOCKBURN HOTEL**, situate at the junction of the Ferry Roads, and fronting the road to Carrick Range and Nevis. The house contains a spacious Hall for public meetings; large Dining-room, two Sitting-rooms, five Bed-rooms, Bar-room, and every accommodation for carrying on a large business. Attached to the Hotel is a substantially-built Stable; also, Stockyard, Sheds, and other out-buildings.
2. The **GENERAL STORE**, now doing a large, lucrative, and steady trade, established upwards of four years; together with the **STOCK-IN-TRADE**, including Soft Goods, Provisions, Hardware, and every variety of goods required in a mining district.
3. The **BAKERY & BUTCHERY BUSINESS**, with Baker's Oven, Butcher's Shop, and all necessary appliances.
4. The **SELF-ACTING PUNT, BOAT, and GEAR** belonging to the Upper Ferry.
5. An **EIGHTH SHARE** in the **ELIZABETH Quartz-Mining Company, Carrick Range**,—acknowledged to be one of the best mining properties in the Province.
6. **FRUIT GARDEN**, comprising an acre of ground, substantially fenced, and planted with Fruit Trees of all descriptions.

The only reason for wishing to dispose of the above Properties, is that Mr Richards, having been in the district since the outbreak of the Dunstan Rush, is now desirous of retiring altogether from active business.

New Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

Notice is hereby given that the **ASSESSMENT** made on all rateable property within the town of Cromwell for the year 1871-72 has been allowed by the Town Council, and may be inspected at my office, Council Chamber, Cromwell, daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., by any person interested therein.

H. W. SMYTHIES,

Town Clerk.

Cromwell, January 5, 1872.

APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

CROMWELL, 4th January, 1872.

To VINCENT PYKE, Esq., Warden.

SIR,—We herewith deposit the sum of Twenty Pounds (£20), as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago; and we agree, if our application (the particulars of which are hereunder set forth) be investigated, that such sum shall in all respects be held subject to the terms of such Regulations, and that upon approval of this application, we will execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

JAMES HAZLETT
ALFRED CLARK
ROBERT BURNS
W. W. WILSON
ALFRED SHORT
R. A. A. SHERRIN
ARTHUR HARDING

Names and Addresses of Applicants:—James Hazlett, Clyde; Alfred Clark, Clyde; Robert Burns, Dunedin; W. W. Wilson, Clyde; Alfred Short, Cromwell; R. A. A. Sherrin, Dunedin; Arthur Harding, Dunedin.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business:—The Golden Gate Company.

Extent of Land applied for:—Sixteen acres and a half.

Minimum number of Men to be employed by the Lessees:—For the first six months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, six men.

Amount of Capital proposed to be invested:—Three thousand pounds (£3000).

Proposed mode of working the land:—Taking the stone and crushing it with machinery, the claim being in the supposed lode of a quartz-reef.

Precise Locality:—On the south end of the Nil Desperandum Quartz-Claim, Pipeclay Gully, Carrick Range.

Term for which the Lease is required:—Fourteen years.

Time of commencing operations:—Immediately after the certificate is granted.

THE above Application, and any Objection thereto, will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on **THURSDAY**, 25th January, 1872. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within twenty-seven clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

(Signed) VINCENT PYKE,

Warden.

APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

CROMWELL, 8th January, 1872.

To VINCENT PYKE, Esq., Warden.

SIR,—I herewith deposit the sum of Twenty Pounds (£20), as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago; and I agree, if my application (the particulars of which are hereunder set forth) be investigated, that such sum shall in all respects be held subject to the terms of such Regulations, and that upon approval of this application I will execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BLACK,

Manager Colclough Quartz-Reef Company, Registered.

Name and address in full of Applicant:—Thomas Black, Manager Colclough Quartz-Reef Company (Registered), Manse-street, Dunedin.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business:—Colclough Quartz-Reef Company, Registered.

Extent of Land applied for:—Ten acres.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the Company:—For the last year an average of thirteen men have been employed.

Amount of Capital proposed to be invested:—Eight thousand four hundred pounds, part of which is already invested.

Proposed mode of working the land:—Raising and crushing quartz.

Precise Locality:—The Claim of the Colclough Quartz-Reef Company (Registered), at Bendigo Gully.

Term for which the Lease is required:—Two years.

Time of commencing operations:—Operations have been carried on for nearly two years.

THE above Application, and any Objection thereto, will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on **THURSDAY**, the 25th January, 1872. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above Application must, within fourteen clear days from the date of such Application, enter his objection at my office.

(Signed) VINCENT PYKE,

Warden.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165

W. H. HAYDON.

NOTICE.—As we are now taking stock, we must request a **SETTLEMENT** of all outstanding **ACCOUNTS** by the 1st February, 1872.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—Situation as **BAR-MAID** in a respectable hotel. Address, "A.B., Post-office, Miller's Flat." 14

CRICKET.—A meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Town Hall on **THURSDAY EVENING**, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock. Urgent business. J. G. BALLARD, Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE,—SECTIONS 26 and 27, Block II. 14 D. MACKELLAR.

MR SMITHAM'S ART-UNION was unavoidably **POSTPONED**, in consequence of a sufficient number of Tickets not having been disposed of. The date of drawing will be announced in next week's paper.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

A meeting of the promoters of the above Company will be held at Harding's Hotel, Cromwell, **THIS EVENING** at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to draw up the prospectus, and for other business.

H. W. SMYTHIES,

Secretary.

Cromwell, January 9, 1872.

I HEREBY beg to return my heartfelt **THANKS** to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the kindness and liberality evinced by them in responding to the call made on them in my distressed condition; and to acknowledge the receipt of **THIRTY-TWO POUNDS** from Mr **ALFRED M'INNIS**, who kindly acted as collector.

Hoping at some future day to be able to thank most of the donors personally, I gratefully subscribe myself,

PETER HANSEN.

Cromwell, January 4, 1872.

Application for an Extended Claim.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to me by **WILLIAM GREEN** to declare that that portion of the Otago Gold-fields described in the Schedule hereunto annexed may be occupied in claims of one acre per man, under Section 1, Regulation VI. of the Otago Gold-fields Rules and Regulations; and that the said application will be heard at Cromwell on Thursday, the 25th day of January, 1872. Objections (if any) to the granting of such application must be lodged at the Warden's Office, Cromwell, within fourteen days of this date.

(Signed) VINCENT PYKE,

Warden.

Cromwell, 5th January, 1872.

SCHEDULE.

All that area containing one acre, situate 500 yards east of Josiah Green's Claim, Adams's Gully, Carrick Range.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ORDERS for **ALTERATION** or **WITHDRAWAL** of **ADVERTISEMENTS** appearing in the **ARGUS** must be sent in (in writing) to the office not later than 5 p.m. on **SATURDAYS**.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS will be received up till 9 p.m. on **MONDAYS**.

BIRTH.

At Bannockburn, on the 7th January, Mrs **ALFRED PERKY**, of a daughter.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1872.

THE scheme for supplying Carrick Range and Bannockburn with water from Coal Creek will, if successfully carried out, prove a great and permanent benefit to this district. The scarcity of water is without doubt the greatest drawback the miners on the Carrick Range have to encounter in the pursuit of their labours; and with the prospect of a speedy removal of this difficulty, or at all events a partial amelioration of the present unsatisfactory state of things, payable returns from many of the claims promise to be considerably augmented; while claims which at present are perhaps not yielding remunerative returns, it is fairly presumable will, with the desideratum of a cheap and plentiful water supply, become profitable and valuable investments. It is a well-recognised fact that payable auriferous ground exists in abundance from the Bannockburn river to the very summit of the Carrick Range, and that alluvial deposits capable of yielding handsome returns are also to be found on the western slopes of the mountain, as far down as the Nevis river. With a copious and regular supply of water brought in at a high elevation, and let to miners at a reasonable charge, we confidently predict that the alluvial workings on the Carrick Range will prove astonishingly rich, and that no portion of the New Zealand Goldfields will present greater facilities for profitable alluvial mining,—to say nothing of the immense stores of wealth that lie hidden in the quartz-reefs so abundant on the Range. The present mode of obtaining the necessary motive-power for crushing purposes is unsatisfactory in the extreme. We may instance the Elizabeth Company's claim, situated at a distance of about three miles up the range from the foot of Adams's Gully. From the latter place, coal has to be carted to the claim, and when it is got there its steam-producing qualities are anything but first-class; it burns so slowly and unsatisfactorily that the driving power required to keep the stamps going cannot be at all regularly maintained. If water-power were available, it would save the expense of the engine and boiler, and do away with the heavy expenditure incurred for fuel, besides possessing the great advantage of giving a regular and uniform driving-power. These expenses, together with the large outlay for cartage of the fuel, are very serious items in the working expenses of a quartz-claim; and if the carrying out of the Coal Creek water supply scheme should only have the effect of lessening those expenses, that project ought to have the support of everyone interested in the prosperity of the district. Of course the higher the water can be brought on to the Range the better, for after serving the purposes of the claims at the greater altitudes, it can be used again by the claims situated lower down the hill; and this fact will no doubt make a difference in the price charged for the water. In the event of a second use of it not being required for crushing purposes, it could very easily be stored in dams, and utilised for sluicing operations. It is most essential that the cost of crushing should be reduced to the lowest possible figure; for until this be done, it is only to be expected that many claims will prove unremunerative. With an abundant supply of water, large batteries could be erected and brought into active operation; and instead of companies who have not themselves erected crushing machinery having to pay seven and sixpence per hour for the use of four stamps, and put a man on at the battery as well, the cost might be brought down to something like a third of the sum. In Victoria, it is only owing to the very cheap rate at which crushing is accomplished that many claims are made to pay, the yield of gold per ton of stone being sometimes very small even in paying claims,—much smaller than that obtained from some of the claims in this district which have been pronounced duffers. Simply on account of the superior facilities for crushing, and not on account of any larger percentage of gold in the stone, is it, then, that claims are made to pay reasonably in Victoria and other places; and we see no reason why those of the Otago reefs which have not hitherto been payably worked on account of the heavy outlay incurred in getting the stone crushed, should not be more hopefully looked upon. It only wants combination

and energy on the part of miners and others interested in the claims on the Carrick Range to procure a good water supply, and with this once procured, and the advantage of low rates for crushing, payable claims would be more numerous than at present. The recent survey by Mr Smythies of the country through which the race from Coal Creek would require to be cut has proved that the scheme is quite practicable, and that it only requires to be energetically taken in hand to be carried to a successful issue. Mr Smythies' report appears in another part of our present issue. A meeting of the projectors takes place in the Town Hall this evening, when a draft prospectus will be submitted for approval.

Three weeks since the Public Works Committee were instructed to timber the sides of the town race across the sand-flat near Mr Goodger's residence. The flow of water in the race is now more uncertain than ever, and we would suggest the advisability of carrying out the work mentioned without further delay.

An extraordinarily prolific pea was shown us in a garden at Bannockburn the other day. Upon a single stem there are not less than a hundred well-filled pods, and the plant was blooming a second time when the late heavy gales destroyed the flowers. The plant is a straggler, and is believed to be of the variety known as the "Wonderful."

The following official changes on the Goldfields are, the *Mount Ida Chronicle* believes, anticipated, and will come into operation on February 1:—Mr Warden Vincent Pyke of the Dunstan to exchange districts with Mr Warden Simpson of Tuapeka; Bailiff Connolly to return to Mount Ida; Bailiff Hall to proceed to Dunstan.

The advent of the New Year was not allowed to pass unnoticed in our usually quiet township. A band of "children of a larger growth" paraded the streets as "the clock struck twelve," and levied "black mail" in the shape of whisky or beer from all householders whom they favoured with a visit. There was nothing unusual or objectionable in this, so long as the parties kept within bounds; but the wanton damage done by them in breaking the doors and windows of several houses in the main street was altogether beyond a joke.

We direct attention to an advertisement announcing a meeting of promoters of the Coal Creek Water Supply Company to-night in the Town-hall.

The Wesleyan Chapel at Queenstown was destroyed by the gale on the 30th ult. The wreck was sold by auction for £12.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Wednesday evening, when the assessment-roll prepared by Messrs Burres and MacKellar was submitted and allowed. Notices of assessment have since been served upon the ratepayers.

The Ferry Hotel, Shotover, the property of Mr J. Limbrick, caught fire, and was burnt to the ground on New Year's Day. Mrs Francis Foote narrowly escaped with her life. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark igniting the thatched roof.

A party of Victorian notables, mostly barristers and M.P.'s, are excursioning round the New Zealand coast in the steamer Rangitoto.

The statutory annual meeting for the election of a School Committee was to have been held yesterday evening, but the unavoidable absence of the president and several members of the existing Committee necessitated an adjournment for a week. We believe we are correct in stating that the present Committee has met *once* during the term of its existence; and we are of opinion that unless a different method of conducting business be initiated and carried out by the committee to be elected for the ensuing year, the choosing of a new managing body is simply a sham and a delusion. A school committee, to be of any service at all, ought to meet monthly, or at any rate once in two months; and the teacher should, in justice to himself, as well as regard to the efficiency of the committee, be relieved from the duties connected with the secretaryship. One of the best proofs of Mr MacKellar's unquestionable tact and ability as master of the Cromwell School is the fact that no emergent occasion has arisen to necessitate a meeting of the Committee during the year; but we feel sure all parties would be better satisfied if meetings were held regularly and punctually.

The Lake District Races take place at Frankton on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th instant. For the Handicap Hurdle Race of £40, four nominations have been sent in—viz., Patch, Maid of the Mill, Pretender, and Gamecock. Patch is weighted at 9st 4lb; the Maid and Pretender at 9st 10lb each; and Gamecock at 7st 8lb. For the Lake District Handicap of £75, the following horses have been nominated, and the undermentioned weights declared:—Patch, 9st; Pretender, 8st 10lb; Forcup, 8st 4lb; Burgundy, 8st; Excelsior, 7st 7lb; Brunette, 7st 4lb; Nelly Gray, 7st 2lb; Reeder, 7st; Morven, 7st; Flora, 6st 6lb; Miss Gliswick, 6st 6lb; Master King and Maniototo, 6st 6lb each.

The thermometer, at one p.m. to-day, indicated 118° in the sun, and 94° in the shade. These observations were recorded by Mr Henry Waeber, watchmaker, Melmore-terrace.

Most of our readers will recollect the circumstances of the accident which befel Sergeant Cassels' son at the Cromwell Bridge some months ago, and the remarkable degree of courage displayed on that occasion by Master Richard Whetter, who was the means, under Providence, of rescuing young Cassels from imminent peril. Not forgetful of the debt of gratitude due to his preserver, Master William Cassels (who has only recently recovered from the effects of the accident alluded to) a few days ago presented Master Whetter with an address of thanks, accompanied with a handsome gold pin, in recognition of his manly conduct in risking his life to save that of the donor.

A miner named Peter Taylor died suddenly (of disease of the heart) at Skippers, on the 30th ult.

By request, we direct attention to the advertisement of Mr Haydon's Imperial Hotel, Princess-street, Dunedin, which will be found in our present issue.

A man named Robert Thomson was drowned on the 2nd, while bathing in a lagoon near the Arahura bridge, Hokitika.

Joseph Hewson, ginger-beer brewer, of Tokomairiro, met his death at Manuka Creek on the 31st ult., from injuries received through being thrown out of a spring-cart on the previous day.

The Dunedin book almanacs for 1872 present in various respects considerable improvements upon those of last year. We will notice the new editions of ephemeral literature in the order in which we have received specimen copies of them. "Reith and Wilkie's Otago Provincial Almanac and Directory" contains 231 pages of letterpress, including much information likely to prove valuable to all classes of settlers. The accompanying map of the Province is hardly in keeping with the general get-up of the volume, and we should be glad to see an improvement next year in this respect. The printing of this almanac is incomparably superior to that of either "Wise's" or "Mackay's," and fully sustains the reputation of the typographers, Messrs Mills, Dick, and Co.—"Wise's Almanac and Otago Directory" has the advantage of cheapness, and the letterpress compares favourably with last year's issue of the same publication. A useful office calendar of a convenient size accompanies this almanac, which contains 212 pages of matter.—Last, but not least either in bulk or utility, we have "Mackay's Otago Gold-fields Almanac, Directory, and Annual Repository of Useful Information," now in its ninth year of publication. The volume before us contains a mass of statistical and practical information on many subjects, and bears evidence of careful and laborious compilation. The aggregate number of pages is 376, and the price is half-a-crown. The mechanical execution of the work is rather better than usual, although still susceptible of much improvement. The small map "prepared specially" for this almanac bears a strong similarity to the one we have before noticed, except that in Mr Mackay's publication Cardrona and Bendigo Gully have been added to the number of gold-fields centres indicated in the map. Mr I. Wright, bookseller, is agent for "Mackay's" and "Reith & Wilkie's," and Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co. can supply copies of "Wise's." (We make this latter announcement voluntarily and gratuitously.)

A distressing accident, involving the loss of two lives, occurred at Lake George, near Riverton, on the 21st ult. From the *Southland Times* we learn that on the afternoon of the day mentioned, Thomas Hinch, John Fryatt, and Charles Fryatt, miners for some time past working in the neighbourhood of Colac Bay, were on their way to Riverton to dispose of a quantity of gold, the proceeds of their labours, and spend the Christmas holidays. On reaching Lake George, which is described as a lagoon sheet of water from two to three miles in length, and about three-quarters of a mile broad, they all embarked in a canoe, or rather a "dug-out," i.e., the trunk of a tree scooped out in the centre. In this frail bark they set out for the opposite shore, which it is necessary to reach *en route* from Colac Bay to Riverton. The dug-out in question is the only available means of transit. The lake at the time the accident occurred is reported to have been rough, "with a nasty chopping sea on." Despite that fact, the parties incautiously hoisted a sail. When about two hundred yards from the shore, towards which they were making, the craft was caught by a sudden squall and upset. Charles Fryatt, who is but an indifferent swimmer, succeeded with some difficulty in reaching the shore, and on looking round his companions were nowhere to be seen. Both bodies were recovered the same day. At the coroner's inquest the evidence showed that both the deceased men were first-rate swimmers, and that at the time the accident occurred they were in the act of taking in the sail, being of opinion that the craft had too much head-weight. Both had on heavy gum-boots, and it is supposed that these got water-logged, and dragged them down. Charles Fryatt had a very narrow escape. The men had a swag with them in the boat containing a quantity of gold, which had not been recovered as the date of last advices.

COAL CREEK WATER SCHEME

SURVEYOR'S REPORT TO THE PROJECTORS.

In pursuance of your instructions, I proceeded to the Carrick Range upon the 11th instant, and from that date until the 23rd instant I was engaged in taking rough levels; first from the low saddle on the Carrick Range (close to the main road from the Nevis) to the road leading to the Royal Standard claim; and then from the saddle to a point upon the Coal Creek sufficiently high to permit of water being brought from that point over the saddle. I also measured along the course that a race would probably have to be taken between those points.

I found that the difference in level, after allowing a fall of eight feet to the mile, would permit of water being brought from the saddle to a point on the road leading to the Royal Standard claim about two and a half miles above the Heart of Oak and Elizabeth claims, close to and at a level of about thirty feet above where the road turns off sharp to the right to enter the Royal Standard claim. The distance from the saddle to the road will be about six and a half miles. The ground appeared to be good all the way for bringing a race over, with the exception of a few feet of rock in three or four places, which will have to be flumed round, unless the water is allowed to drop a few feet in order to go below them.

From the saddle towards Coal Creek, I found the ground apparently of average quality for about six miles. A great deal of it is very good; but there are a few rocky spurs to cross over that will probably have to be flumed.

Several small streams containing from one and a half to two heads of water cross the proposed line of race between the saddle and Coal Creek. These can be taken into the race at a very small expense; and, from the best information I could obtain on the ground, I believe only one of these streams has been granted for mining purposes. This water, if obtained, would more than compensate for probable leakage, evaporation, &c.

For about two miles and thirty chains from the distance of six miles from the saddle the ground is very rocky in many places; but the rocks seldom rise more than a foot or two above the level of the ground. At the distance of eight miles and thirty chains from the saddle, I found some high, nearly perpendicular cliffs, that rise in some places about two hundred feet above the level of the proposed race, and descend almost to the water in Coal Creek, two or three hundred feet below. Believing, then, that it would be better to avoid those cliffs, even if I had to go several miles further with the proposed line of race, I levelled up to a point about eight hundred feet higher, and endeavoured to find a better route at this level. I found it necessary very shortly to rise another sixty or seventy feet to avoid other cliffs; and even then the best route I could obtain was very bad. I did, however, produce the line at the upper level until I reached the first main branch of Coal Creek, at a distance of little over ten miles from the saddle. I then levelled round to the other main branch of the Creek in Hall's Gully, and reached it at a distance of twelve and a half miles from the saddle, or nineteen miles from the road to the Royal Standard claim.

I measured roughly the quantity of water in Hall's Gully, and found it to be about seventeen and a half sluice-heads then. This is considerably less than when I measured on the 30th ultimo. The quantity will probably continue to decrease until the end of February, and then will reach its minimum. There is apparently as much water in the first branch as in Hall's Gully; but owing to the very rugged nature of the bed of the creek, I found it impracticable to measure it in the very limited time I had at my disposal.

I was not able to finish the levelling, &c., up to Hall's Gully before the evening of the 21st instant, and on the morning of the 22nd instant, Messrs Taylor and Goodger, in accordance with your request, walked over the worst parts of the ground with me; and after examination we came to the conclusion that it would be better to flume round the rocks at the low level, instead of adopting the higher and longer one. This route will be about seventeen miles inclusive of the continuation to Hall's Gully.

Without a closer investigation of the cliffs than I was able to make, owing to want of time, it is impossible to say with much confidence what kind of fluming will be best; but at present I consider an iron channel for the water, oval shaped, open at the top, bolted and bracketed to the rock, would be most suitable. I think there will only be about from twenty to twenty-five chains of this sort of fluming to be put up; and there are some ledges in the cliffs that could be made available for supporting part of it. This portion might have a fall of about 1 in 20.

Between the end of the cliffs and the stream there are some bad rocky places where I think it will be best to build up a bed of loose stones (of which there are great quantities), and lay down an iron channel, somewhat like that proposed to be put round the cliffs, but of a much lighter description. This sort of channel might also be used with great advantage in other places along the race where there are plenty of loose stones.

The probable cost of the first six miles will be about £300; of the second six miles, £1200; of the next two miles and thirty chains, £600; fluming round cliffs, £2000; remainder, £500; being a total cost of £4600.

H. W. SMYTHIES, Surveyor.
Cromwell, December 31.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The installation of Officers of this Lodge for the ensuing twelve months took place at the Lodge Room, Kawarau Hotel, on Thursday evening, 4th January. A large number of members were present; and also several visiting brethren, viz.,—Bro. Vincent Pyke, R.W.P.G.M.; Bro. Christophers, R.W.M.; J. Hazlett, D.M.; W. Grindley, S.D.; and A. D. Wilson, of the Dunstan Lodge. The ceremony of Installation was admirably conducted by Bro. Vincent Pyke, R.W.P.G.M., assisted by the retiring R.W.M., Bro. Preshaw, and Bro. Christophers. Bro. MacKellar presided at the harmonium.

The following are the newly installed officers:—Bro. M. Frazer, R.W.M.; R. Reid, D.M.; W. Edwards, S.M.; W. Bell, S.D.; J. S. Burres, J.W.; H. Behrens, S.D.; J. Escott, J.D.; J. Taylor, J.S.; Stewards, J. Stuart, C. Hansen; G. Stephenson, Secretary; G. W. Goodger, Treasurer.

After the installation, the R.W.M., Bro. Frazer, on behalf of the members, presented Bro. Preshaw with a very handsome gold Past Master's Jewel. Bro. Preshaw responded appropriately, and expressed his thanks for the kindness and esteem shown him in the presentation. Votes of thanks were recorded to Bro. Pyke, R.W.P.G.M., and the members of the Dunstan Lodge for attendance.

After the Lodge was closed, the Brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet at which a very pleasant evening was spent, the members expressing high encomiums at the banquet Bro. Smitham had prepared for them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OTAGO POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Sir,—A very well timed and deserved philippic appeared in your journal a week or two ago. In addition to the grievances therein exposed, I wish to call public attention to the fact that the Government does not pay the policemen their salaries with anything like punctuality; but at the same time it requires constables to go on active duty while their pay is in arrear. By "active" duty I mean long journeys, involving expenses at hotels for man and horse, which (although partly allowed for afterwards) are a loss to the constable, because a police officer has to pay as much for what he gets as a Prime Minister has, and unless a policeman gets his pay, it is very unfair that he should be expected to provide his travelling expenses in advance. The least the Government could do in all honesty would be to make some arrangement whereby constables on travel who have not been paid their salaries might be saved from annoyance.—I am, &c.,
A FRIEND OF THE FORCE.
December 24, 1871.

CRICKET.

The ninth annual cricket match between Otago and Canterbury was played on the ground of the Dunedin Club on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th December. Fowler, captain of the Canterbury team, won the toss, and sent the Otago men to the wickets. The Canterbury players, as the result shows, were much stronger than their opponents, having been greatly assisted by two late arrivals from England, Corfe and Savile, both amateur cricketers of considerable repute. Canterbury ultimately won the match by one run and ten wickets. The scores are appended:—

OTAGO—FIRST INNINGS.

F. Fulton, c Savile, b Pierce	3
Macfarlan, c and b Pierce	13
Kettle, c Corfe	24
Collinson, b Souther	23
Downes, b Pierce	22
J. C. Fulton, c Corfe, b Pierce	3
Turton, b w, b Souther	5
Macdonnell, c Savile, b Fowler	7
Reade, c Savile, b Souther	8
Church, b Souther	1
Allen, not out	0
Ryes	2
Wides	2
Leg-byes	2
Total	118

CANTERBURY—FIRST INNINGS.

Wood, b Fulton	14
Lee, b Fulton	0
Pierce, c and b Downes	17
Savile, c Church, b Fulton	58
Corfe, b Reade	7
Stevens, b Macfarlan	4
Fowler, c Reade, b Downes	40
Souther, b Downes	1
Loughnan, not out	3
Cotterill, c Allen, b Downes	2
Ryes	10
Wides	3
Leg-byes	2
Total	111

OTAGO—SECOND INNINGS.

Allen, b Corfe	1
F. Fulton, b Corfe	3
Kettle, c and b Fowler	0
J. C. Fulton, b Corfe	3
Downes, c Lee, b Corfe	2
Collinson, c Savile, b Fowler	0
Turton, c Lee, b Corfe	0
Reade, c Olivier, b Fowler	4
Macfarlan, run out	14
Macdonnell, c Lee, b Fowler	11
Church, not out	2
Ryes	2
Wide	1
Total	43

CANTERBURY—SECOND INNINGS.

Wood, not out	0
Pierce, not out	1

BENDIGO.

—0—

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 3, 1872.

On the supposition that your columns this week would be filled with the grand doings of the Cromwellians during the Christmas races, I refrained from obtruding our humble district on your notice; and now, on venturing from my obscurity, I scarcely hope to find anything worth recording. Personally, I enjoyed Christmas Day, having, along with a few friends, accepted an invitation from a worthy host—who, for obvious reasons, must be nameless—to partake of his hospitality and good cheer. We spent the day mostly in ministering to the wants of the inner man. The result was as might have been expected—an access of sensation such as may be supposed to be experienced by a boned turkey, provided the “bubbly-jock” could resume his pristine form, and walk in life after the operation. This kind of talk is egotistical, therefore let me conclude the digression with the hope that a “real old Christmas dinner” may not come in my way again—well, until next Christmas.

Impromptu sports were hurriedly got up at Wakefield on New Year's Day; and as matters done in a hurry are not generally supposed to be well done, this, I am sorry to say, proved no exception to the rule. About £50 was collected, and the competition for it seems to have produced the greatest amount of “chaffing” ever witnessed for a like sum before. The whole affair was a series of squabbles, ending in several pugilistic encounters, which, although probably not in the programme, were the best-contested events of the “meeting,” albeit “bloody coxcombs” were the only prizes resulting. To say the least about the affair, it was disreputable, so it will perhaps be wise to leave it to oblivion.

Work is being generally resumed in the various mining and sluicing claims. Water is unfortunately scarce, but there are indications of rain to-night. I believe most of the lower diggings are “dried out” (synonymous term with “frozen out” in winter). It is to be hoped the Pluvial god will shortly bestir himself.

I am glad to see that you have given a *resumé* of Mr Skye's report on the loss of gold during its extraction. I trust it may have the effect of opening the eyes of our talented “save all” amalgamators to their deficiencies, and induce further research into the mysterious arcana of auriferous salvation. After such a sonorous sentence, it will be well to conclude.

QUEENSTOWN.

—0—

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 6.

During the past few weeks we have been a little more lively than usual.

The first event worthy of notice was a concert given at the Shotover a few days before Christmas, in aid of the local school. The performers, vocal and instrumental, acquitted themselves excellently, and the best concert given for some months was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, the results being considerably over £20.

Next came the cricket match against the Arrowites, which was played at Arrowtown, and, I am sorry to say, resulted in our eleven being defeated, with five Arrow wickets to fall. The return match was played here on New Year's Day, and on this occasion the tables were completely turned, the Queenstonians beating the Arrowites in one innings with six runs to spare.

Our stanzas and Boxing Days passed off very tranquilly, chiefly owing to the petty jealousies of our publicans preventing any sports being organised. The consequence was that scarcely a minor appeared in our streets, nine-tenths of those who would otherwise have come going to Arrowtown, where three days' sports offered an irresistible attraction.

The Church of England Bazaar, which was held on Boxing-day and the two following days, proved a great success, notwithstanding the empty appearance of the town. I understand the gross proceeds were nearly £240, close upon £190 being the receipts at one stall,—that presided over by Mesdames Archer, Askins, R. Strunge, and Sutherland, who deserve every credit for their unwearied exertions.

On the evening of New Year's Day, the Amateur Dramatic Company gave a performance in the Theatre, the house being well filled. The pieces were varied by some excellent singing and dancing by some Dunedin visitors.

The races on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next naturally engage a large amount of attention at present. Visitors need not fear a lack of amusements during the race days. On the 1st and 2nd days, a concert and dramatic performance are to be given in aid of

the Brass Band, which will appear for the first time; and balls will be given at all the principal hotels. On the last night, Mr Richardson's art union of paintings and photographs of Lake scenery will be drawn at Eichardt's Commercial Hall.

The election of a member for this district in the House of Representatives (in place of Mr Houghton, resigned,) will cause some little stir. It is understood that Mr Bendix Hallenstein (our worthy Mayor) has consented to stand; and should he do so, he will no doubt have a walk over. The seat in the Provincial Council will probably be contested by Messrs Malaghan, Barton, and Manders. By-the-bye, the member for the Dunstan has returned to honour us with his presence. I fear mining agency will be scarcely so brisk as it was before his departure, now that we have two lawyers in the place.

NEWS BY THE SUEZ MAIL.

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Dates from London are to the 23rd November; telegraph news to the 27th.

The Queen's health continues to improve. The Prince of Wales is ill of typhoid fever. The wool sales opened at a penny higher rate.

There is a great demand for Australian meats. Four shops have been established at Aberdeen for the sale of New Zealand preserved meat.

The new Victorian tariff is likely to considerably hamper the export trade, and emigration.

Fifteen thousand persons attended Mr Gladstone's meeting at Greenwich. His speech occupied two hours. One hundred and seven reporters were present, and the whole was cabled to America the same night.

The agitation in the labour market is extending, and the nine hours' principle has been generally conceded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 27.

Mr Bright has recovered, and will return to public life.

Mr Dismali has been elected Rector of Glasgow University, and Sir William Maxwell Rector of Edinburgh University.

2000 applications have been made by officers to retire prior to the issue of the warrant to carry out the Army Act.

Cholera has reappeared in Constantinople. The famine in Persia is rapidly increasing.

Disturbances have occurred among the Chinese at Singapore.

The Prince of Wales became suddenly indisposed. An official bulletin of November 23rd, states that the Prince of Wales is suffering from typhoid fever, but no unfavourable symptoms had appeared. On the 27th the fever was increasing.

Prince Bismarck is unwell.

The boiler of the steamer Mooltan burst, but no lives were lost.

Some of the Rangoon's mail bags have been recovered in good preservation; also some passengers' luggage.

Mr Pigott, proprietor of the *Irishman*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Kelly was acquitted of the murder of Constable Talbot.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Queen returned to Windsor on the 25th. Her health is much improved.

The Great Britain has arrived.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY.

AMERICA.

Chicago is already rising from its ashes. It is estimated that from 70,000 to 80,000 persons will have to be provided for through the winter. England's generous assistance is warmly acknowledged in America.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The well-known clipper Taeping has been lost off Cape James. Part of the crew is missing.

The barque Hotspur has foundered, and twenty-seven lives have been lost.

The schooner Rantipole, the ship Simbad, the Japanese steamer Scotland, and the steamer Azoff, have been all lost in the China and Japan seas.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 11.

Sir Charles Dilke in a speech at Newcastle made an elaborate and scandalous attack upon royalty. He advocated a republic for England.

Wonderful cure of a diseased knee by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*.—John Cair, aged 19, of Kinnegs, parish of Loughall, near Anmash, for three months had a very severe pain in the knee. The knee then commenced to swell, and six months afterwards it broke out into a dreadful wound, and discharged for twelve months, although every remedy was used that medical men could devise, at the county infirmary. No appearance of healing presented itself until his father purchased some of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which soon effected a sound cure. No wounds, sores, or ulcers, of any length of duration, can resist the proper use of these two medicines.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

—0—

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M., and James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

Police v. Maxwell; Same v. Wilson (two cases); Same v. Johnston. In these cases there was no appearance of the defendants, and the bail, 20s. each, was forfeited.

Police v. McKay; Same v. Edwards.—Charge of committing a breach of the peace. McKay pleaded guilty; Edwards not guilty. From the evidence of Sergeant Cassels, it appeared that upon the 23th December he saw both the defendants fighting at the Lowburn, on the occasion of some sports there. One of the defendants was knocked down by the other. He asked them for their names, but they refused to give them. He threatened to take them both to the lock-up if they persisted in their refusal; but ultimately he got the information he required from a bystander.

Edwards—who appeared to be subject to fits of great excitement, one of which was then upon him,—made a statement to the effect that at the time spoken of he had just been buying some nuts for a little girl, and was in the act of rendering glad the heart of that little girl by transferring the nuts to her,—when some one, without giving him any notice of his intention, struck him and knocked him down. He immediately got up, and “pitched into” the man that struck him, with all his might, as any other man would have done who was a man at all. He considered himself quite justified in what he had done. The Bench did not agree with him, and told him that a man's proper remedy when struck was to apply to the law for redress.

Defendants were both bound over to keep the peace; and ordered to pay the costs, 6s. 6d. each.

The same defendants were charged with using abusive language to Sergeant Cassels. They were ordered to pay the costs, and dismissed with a caution.

Saul v. Bolton.—Mr Allanby for defendant. This was a mining contract, and the Magistrate ordered a summons to issue in the Warden's Court, without payment of any fees.

Scott v. Gay and Smith.—Claim for rent and goods. Mr Allanby for plaintiff. No appearance of either defendants. Smith had not been served with a summons, so judgment was given against Gay only for £17, and £1 13s. costs.

Burnes v. Nicholas.—In this case, the plaintiff applied for an adjournment, as his solicitor (Mr Wilson) was not able to attend the Court, owing to his absence at Dunedin. Mr Brough, for the defendant, agreed to an adjournment upon condition that the plaintiff paid 2s. costs. The plaintiff, however, refusing to do this, the case proceeded.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr Nicholas had requested Mrs Burnes (the wife of the plaintiff) to purchase certain furniture from Dunedin for him. She did so; and as soon as the furniture was delivered at her house she sent her son to the defendant to inform him of its arrival. The son delivered his message, and shortly afterwards a partner of the defendant removed the furniture on behalf of the defendant.

Mr Brough, in examination of the plaintiff, endeavoured to prove that there had been some criminal designs between the defendant and a daughter of the plaintiff; that the designs had not been carried out,—and hence this action. The plaintiff, however, stated that he knew nothing about that matter; the defendant had been constantly at his house, but he did not know what he came for; he was always welcome. The plaintiff admitted that all the money for the goods was not paid.

Mr Brough moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that, as plaintiff's wife had only acted as agent for Nicholas, and the money had not been paid, there was nothing to prevent the vendor of the furniture from forcing the defendant to pay the money to him, if the plaintiff did not pay. The Bench overruled the point, and, there being no evidence for the defence, gave judgment for £16 15s, the full amount claimed, with costs.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

—0—

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

Ritellie and another v. Smart.—Adjourned to next Court-day by consent.

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—Ma Hoy and four others applied for five acres at Laggate Creek. There were no objections, and the application was granted.—W. Dale and three others, four acres at Kawran Ganga. The application was ordered to be advertised in the Cromwell Argus.

Tail Race.—Ma Hoy and four others, from extended claim at Laggate Creek; granted.

Head Race.—Ma Hoy and four others, two sluice-heads from Laggate Creek; granted.—W. Novello, one sluice-head from below the sheep-head's hut, Lamlie creek, Quartz Reef Point; granted.—Robert Barnes and two others applied for two sluice-heads from seventy yards below Barnard's tail-race in Pipeclay Gully. Barnard and party objected, and the application was adjourned for seven days by consent, to enable the parties to ascertain more exactly the position of the tail-race.

George Hogg and another applied for license to construct a head-race from two and a half miles up the Hawea River, to every eight heads of water. The application was objected to by E. W. Thomas, on the ground that the proposed race, as marked out, went so close to the race of the objector that he was afraid that the ground between would be washed away, and his race damaged. From the statements of the parties, it appeared that the new race would run within four or five feet of the old one in places where the ground was very steep and shingly; and the Warden decided to refuse the application unless the applicant shifted his proposed line at least ten feet off. To give time for the applicant to make up his mind as to the advisability of shifting or abandoning the race, he agreed to adjourn the case to next Court-day.

The application of Fred. Hollaway and five others for two sluice-heads from Pipeclay Gully, which had been adjourned from last Court-day, being objected to by Sherrin and party, was called upon the application of Mr Brough. The Warden stated that a survey must be made in order to ascertain if the water could be used

for other machines as well as the machine of the applicants, and also to find out the amount that each machine-holder should pay towards the cost of the race, &c. Eventually, however, the parties agreed between themselves as to these points; and the Warden made the grant.

Protection.—Robert Brydon and five others, 60 days for quartz claim No. 1 south of the United Bannockburn Company's claim, Carrick Range,—to test reef; granted.—Alfred Short and five others, 60 days, for No. 1 east of Nil Desperandum; granted.

Dams.—Yun Sen and three others, dam on Pipeclay Gully flat; granted.—Wm. Green and another, at the junction in Adams's Gully; granted.

Residence Area.—Thomas Horrigan, quarter-acre, quarter of a mile east of Elizabeth battery, Carrick Range; no appearance.

Supreme Court.—Criminal Sittings.

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[From the Times of the 3rd inst. we copy the following epitome:—]

An unusually large number of indictments—twenty in all—and representing the crime in the Province for the last four months, were presented to the Grand Jury at the Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court on Tuesday. In the cases of William Augustus M'Leod, charged with an indecent assault, and an attempt at rape, at Wai-hemo Valley; and Francis Matchett, charged with committing an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm at Blacks,—true bills were not found. Edward Trood, indicted for committing an unnatural offence whilst engaged as cook at the Athenaeum Hotel, Dunedin, was acquitted; Frederick Hooke, found guilty of stealing money and various articles from the house of Mary Jackson, Stafford-street; and Charles Henry Ogilvie Robertson, convicted of stealing a watch from William Ruff, a servant,—were remanded for sentence. In his address to the Grand Jury, his Honor expressed the opinion that if the Legislature would empower the Courts to sentence those persons guilty of indecent and unnatural offences to receive a moderate number of lashes, it would be effectual in suppressing these crimes.

On Wednesday the Judge passed a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, upon Frederick Hooke, aged 21, convicted of stealing money, &c.—J. O. Robertson, aged 25, for stealing a watch, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—Joseph Connor was found guilty of stealing money from the person of J. J. Archer, and was remanded for sentence.—William Brown, aged 48 years, late of the Carrick Range, was convicted of larceny as a bailie, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. (Brown owned a horse, which he gave to a man named Murray in satisfaction of a debt due to him. Shortly afterwards he sold the horse to one Simmon, under the belief that as it was only mortgaged he had power to dispose of it.)—Frederick Lloyd, indicted of having stolen a watch at Naseby in 1870, was acquitted.—Mary Marion Hogg Webb pleaded guilty to a charge of committing bigamy at Karama Ganga, near Cromwell. Sentence was deferred.

On Thursday, in the case, Regina v. Mary M. H. Webb, Mr Wilson, who appeared for the prisoner, who applied to have a witness examined on behalf of his client before he proceeded out of town. His Honor having granted the application, Mr Thomas Leslie was examined, and stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner at Cromwell, where she bore an excellent character. Mr Wilson, having stated that the witness had been married to prisoner, his Honor consented to hear him state under what circumstances he had been induced to marry her. Witness said that Webb represented herself to him as prisoner's brother, and when witness subsequently heard that prisoner was married, he asked Webb whether it was a fact, and he replied, “You must not believe all you hear.” John Grey was found guilty of an attempt to set fire to a dwelling house at Blueskin, and sentence was deferred.—Hugh McWilliam, charged with committing an unnatural offence, was acquitted.—Duncan Davis was convicted of obtaining money by means of a valueless cheque; sentence deferred.—A private prosecution under the Bankruptcy Act, against Andrew Hamilton was not proceeded with, and the prisoner was discharged.

YIELD OF GOLD IN OTAGO.

	1870	1871.
	oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.
Wakatipu	31,330 15	39,438 8
Thames	31,692 8	21,680 1
Mount Ida	24,752 3	21,372 9
Cromwell	19,761 18	18,620 2
Waitahuna	5,926 7	4,423 1
Woolshed	2,223 11	4,233 5
Waipori	8,830 0	2,291 0
Dunstan	7,448 0	8,125 5
Manuhirika	3,372 1	7,461 15
Dunstan Creek	7,011 15	4,533 0
Macraes	781 3	9,079 14
Switzers	9,592 17	5,335 10
Blacks	9,438 13	9,888 10
Teviot	4,721 2	613 12
Total	172,642 14	158,017 3
Total for 1870	153,044	
Do. 1871	158,232	

THE GOLD ESCORT.

—0—

The following are the quantities of gold delivered in Dunedin on Wednesday last:—

	oz. dwts.
Lawrence	33,314 4
Naseby	2,678 1
Cromwell	2,574 8
Queensdown	2,014 14
Arrow	1,873 15
Blacks	1,600 0
Dunstan	679 18
Alexandra	647 19
Teviot	531 17
Woolshed	516 15
Switzers	468 0
Waitahuna	413 5
Total	17,814 6

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD, Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS, Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to M'Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.
CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.
Opposite the Royal Standard Co.'s Battery),
QUARTZVILLE.

A spacious, well-lighted, and completely-furnished BILLIARD ROOM, with one of Paser's Best Tables.

The Carrick Range Hotel is within easy distance of the various Reefs, and an excellent dray-road (constructed at great expense by the Royal Standard Company) extends from the base to the summit of the Range.

The accommodation comprises Bar and Bar Parlour, handsomely fitted up; large and well-furnished Dining Room; Private Parlour; magnificent Hall, large and lofty, built expressly for Balls, Public meetings, &c.; and an extensive suite of really comfortable and commodious Single and Double Bed Rooms.

The premises will be found replete with every convenience; and the Proprietor confidently asserts that the Carrick Range Hotel affords to every class of visitors accommodation unsurpassed by any up-country hotel in Otago.

The situation is extremely picturesque, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Pisa, the Grandview Mountains, and the Upper Clutha Valley.

Table d'Hôte Daily from 12 till 2.

The culinary arrangements are under competent management, and it is the determination of the Proprietor to maintain this department in the highest state of efficiency.

First-class Six-stalled Stable attached.

Saddle Horses for Hire on Moderate Terms.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

(The only hotel in the vicinity of the Reefs.)

JOHN M'CORMICK.

Proprietor.

Bannockburn

QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY.

JOHN GRINDLEY

Begs to announce to the Public of Bannockburn and the Carrick Range, that he has opened a Butchering Establishment in the Township of QUARTZVILLE, next door to the CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, where he will always have on hand a supply of Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK, at the lowest market rates.

A choice assortment of SMALL GOODS constantly on hand.

Orders delivered in any part of the District.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE.

LOGAN & SCOTT,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth; or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms. 105

Bendigo Gully, &c.

Rocky Point Ferry,

On the Main Line of Government Road to Bendigo.

REDUCED FARES.

GEORGE M'LACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John M'Cormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage so cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

25 Proprietor.

JOSIAH MITCHINSON

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE;

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine);

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,

Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27th

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c.; constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS,
LAKE HAWEA.

ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS,
PROPRIETORS.

SAWN TIMBER

Of all descriptions can be supplied from the above Mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district.

POSTS and RAILS, and all kinds of MINING TIMBER.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and

about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly,

12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Cromwell

WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELLERY,
AND FANCY REPOSITORY.

H. WAEBER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL,

Has removed to his NEW PREMISES.

All Repairs of Watches or Clocks Guaranteed for Twelve Months.

H. W. begs to notify that he has also on hand TOBACCOS, CIGARS, and a variety of Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, MOUTHPIECES, &c.

TOBACCOS

(Of the Finest Quality)

5s. PER POUND.

Nevis

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

Queenstown

JOHN O. MARDELL,
MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER,
AND
General Commission Agent,
Valuator, and Accountant,
ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.
Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WATCH REPAIRING AND
CLEANING.

CHARLES BEEBY,

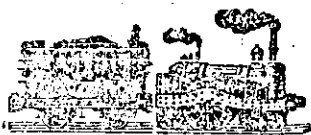
(Formerly of Cromwell),

WATCHMAKER & MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Rees-street, Queenstown,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell District that any work entrusted to him will be executed by an EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, with accuracy and despatch.

Colonial Jewellery of all descriptions, made to order, made on the premises.

Dunedin Advertisements.



RAILWAY FOUNDRY.

FRASER, HARKNESS, & CO.

Beg to announce to Importers of Machinery, Ironmongers, Mechanics, and the Public generally, that as it has been found necessary, to advance with the increasing prosperity of Otago, to establish another IRON FOUNDRY to meet the want felt by a large portion of the community, they have erected a Foundry in Great King-street (opposite the Hospital), complete in every respect for CASTING Iron and Brass, in all its branches, on a large scale.

They have also determined their prices shall not be influenced by the exorbitant charges made by the trade in Dunedin, but that all castings shall be charged strictly in proportion to, if not under, Melbourne prices.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and personally executed by one of the firm.

All kinds of castings in Iron and Brass done

Stampers, Quartz-Crushing machinery, Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates, Overshot Breast and Undershot Water-wheels. Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping and Threshing Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars. Fire-proof Doors and Safes.

Flax Dressing Machines made to order.

Models intrusted to them will be taken care of as requested.

ADDRESS:

FRASER, HARKNESS, & CO.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

GEORGE YOUNG,
PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),
DUNEDIN.

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunhill" and "E. P. Beauverie" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—

- 10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches
- 8 doz. French and American Clocks
- 8 doz. Gold Brooches
- 9 doz. pairs Gold Earrings
- 6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings
- 8 doz. Gold Lockets
- 6 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts
- 6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Silvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liquor Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern: and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. } Carefully Cleaned and Repaired at Moderate Charges.

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for Clocks and Watches at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG,

PRINCES-STREET,

[42] (Opposite Bank of New South Wales). [93]

Dunedin Advertisements.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1870.

Real Estate of every description put on the Register. Conveyances, Mortgages, Assignments, Re-Conveyances, Leases.—Anti and Post-Nuptial Settlements.—Powers of Attorney.—Caveats entered.

Advantages secured by Registration:

- 1.—An Indefeasible Title, guaranteed by the Crown.
- 2.—The expense of Transfer reduced to a minimum.
- 3.—Increased facility in dealing with Land after Registration.
- 4.—Property enhanced in value by difference in cost between an ordinary conveyance and a Transfer under the Act.
- 5.—No loss of time occasioned in dealing with land.
- 6.—Fixed scale of Charges strictly adhered to.

Example of Fees:

Cost of bringing Land under the Act, including cost of conveyance to a third party, if required:
When a Crown Grant title ... £1 7 0
When title of any other description ... 2 5 0
With an additional rate of 4s 2d for every £100 value.

Cost of dealing with Land after Registration:
Transfer ... £1 12 0
Mortgage, Lease, or Settlement ... 0 12 0
Discharge of Mortgage, Transfer, or Surrender of Lease ... 0 5 0

GEORGE GRANT,
LICENSED LAND BROKER,

Dunedin & Port Chalmers Railway Office
DUNEDIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begg to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B. With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND

NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS GAZETTE

Is Published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

At the office,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Subscription, Six Shillings per Quarter.

Matthews and Fenwick,

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission

Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

ADDRESS LABELS, Auction Bills, Bill-

heads, Business Cards, Bye-Laws, Catalogues, Circulars, Concert and Ball Tickets, Envelopes, Handbills, Pamphlets, Posters, Receipt and Delivery Books, Testimonials, and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Printing, at moderate prices.—ARGUS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

Advertisements

OTAGO FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour Oatmeal, and Barley Mill Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

Holloway's Medicines

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers & Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves. If they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing but the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scalds, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chieft-foot	Fumours
Chilblains	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds and Yaws.
Gout	Cancers
Glandular Swellings	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Lambago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Advertisements

SHEPPERD'S

COMMERCIAL & FAMILY HOTEL

NEAR THE OCTAGON,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Late of Supreme Court Hotel).

superior Accommodation for Families & Boarders.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

N.B.—A Night Porter in attendance.

The attention of the Proprietor will always be given to make his Patrons feel at Home.

A first-class BILLIARD TABLE.

Charges—Moderate.

R. W. SHEPPERD - PROPRIETOR.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

Cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter: fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily—mornings between 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published at three o'clock every TUESDAY AFTERNOON by the Proprietors, JAMES ALEXANDER MATTHEWS and WILLIAM FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872.